

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5714

九月二十一日

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908.

三月十一日

\$10 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,550,000

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
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NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
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SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
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SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum, on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4%

" 3 " 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at
the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [25]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375 (about £48,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseorean, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota
Raja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do 6 do. 4% do.

Do 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1907. [26]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [28]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

STERLING \$28,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

A. Fuchs, Esq.

R. Shaw, Esq.

H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq.

H. E. Tomkies, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

Do 6 do. 3% " "

Do 3 do. 3% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinan Tsinan Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

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Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

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Robert Wirschafer & Co.

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M. Jacob Rothschild & Soehne

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank
Muenchen

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
eamed on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Hotels.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

Sterling \$15,000,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

A. Fuchs, Esq.

R. Shaw, Esq.

H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq.

H. E. Tomkies, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—R. M. SMITH.</p

Shipping—Steamers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	About WEDNESDAY,
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Kichner	25th March.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS-	"MANILA"	THURSDAY,
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL-	Capt. J. Menzen	5 P.M., 26th March.
BOURNE		
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS,	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	FRIDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,	Capt. F. v. Bömer	5 P.M., 27th March.
ANTWERP and HAMBURG		
KUDAT and SÁNDAKAN	"BORNEO"	End of March.
Capt. F. Sembill		
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WILHELM"	About FRIDAY,
Capt. W. v. Seden		3rd April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plated and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

EUROPEAN IN THE TROPICS.

Annually, in the hot weather the question arises to most Englishmen in the tropics, what am I doing here? At other times, under some circumstances, it comes to him, when work is hard and unable to go home, when realising that he is with which he came out. Under such circumstances, dimmer distance, when, he writes letters to his wife, of the children at school in England are seriously ill. The motives which bring us to the tropics are many and various. In some cases there is a forced necessity—fancied, because for any really good man there is room at home. Romance, the temple bells, the spicy breezes, and the rest, draw others. But the majority are moved by dazzling visions of wealth or high place. The pagoda-tree drops, for them it golden fruit, or their imagination refuses to recognise any future which does not contain

a LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP

with its regiments of satellites, its worshipping millions. Of course, these visions assume a sober hue when one finds, as one soon does, that the fruit of the pagoda tree is no longer golden, and has more claimants than one anticipated, and that the climbing of the official ladder is a long and painful task, involving the loss of much which makes life pleasant—something even of what makes life estimable. If one be an official one's Olympus may be thousands of miles away at Simla or Calcutta, or further away still, in Downing Street and one may never be fortunate enough to catch a glance from the gods. One's immediate superior may or may not be an honest man, but even if he be honest he is much more concerned in pushing his own interests than in those of his subordinate. How many are the

TRAPS AND PITFALLS

awaiting the conscientious but unwary official! What perpetual watchfulness is necessary in order to avoid them! Even energy, ability and devotion to duty may be a positive drawback unless accompanied by great dexterity, as they arouse the envy of the incompetent and are a standing reproach to laziness. In London an official is lost in the crowd when he leaves his office; his colleagues know him no more until 11 a.m. next day, unless perchance they meet at some social function. In the tropics officials have a dual position: they are public officers, and they are leaders of society. Consequently, official merit is only one factor in procuring advancement. Good horsemanship, skill at bridge, a fashionable wife, sulkiness of the courier are of much more importance to the aspirant. Lacking these qualifications the upward struggle of the official is a hard one, and very many, and these among the best, fail by the way.

Others who come out seek the golden fruit, content to leave the brief authority to those who care for it. These take up business,

AND DISILLUSION COMES

even more quickly than to the official. Work is increasing and almost killing. Northern frankness and simplicity are soon lost among tropical surroundings. The laws of Nature are unalterable. "Facilis desensus Averni." The process can be watched even within the limits of a single life. The great commercial ability of the Briton comprises adaptability. But even in commerce success is problematical and the shores of the Eastern seas are strewn with the wrecks of business careers.

Both business men and officials share in a grave disadvantage. One's income, expressed in pounds, looks large, in rupees or even dollars, magnificent. But one has to live expensively, not only because the climate renders necessary a number of things which would be luxuries at home, and because we accustom ourselves to articles which have to be imported from Europe and are costly, but because we have to maintain the dignity of

A RULING RACE.

We cannot save, or if we do it is to pay our passage home for what is euphemistically called a holiday but is really medical treatment to fit us for another period of toil, at the ear. And so we spend our lives, until the time comes for retirement. Then the majority of us go home on slender means with expensive habits, and some tropical disease in a more or less aggressive stage. With arrogance now implanted in our nature, we cannot harmonise with our new neighbours; we talk tropical "gup" to weary or indifferent ears; we babble of the politics, the persons and the plays of a past generation. It is really rather sad. But there are those who wait to add a trifle more to their pension (one man drawing a pension of over a thousand a year talked tragically to us the other day of having lost £40 more through some "iniquitous" regulation). These will have dwelt for years on the

JOYS OF RETIREMENT,

have designed houses and made elaborate plans. Having reached the desired financial goal, the chances are a hundred to one that they will wait a little longer and set up another goal, and that—they will die, having stopped just too long. And what of the poor wretches who have been failures, unable to take holidays home, unable to retire? They, too, are entitled to happiness, and, they find it, but in no form that is likely to bear lasting, beneficial fruit to themselves or to the race. There is one class of immigrants to the tropics, who come, only to do good, and are prompted by no possible prospect of benefit—the willing and disinterested bearers of

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

They cannot be gauged by material standards. It is to be observed that the colour of the foregoing phrase, the chief apostle of Imperial duty, left the tropics as soon as his means allowed, and he does not seem to be very keen on returning. The white man is far exotic in the tropics, and always will be. If duty to the race brings him hither, well and good; if he fails to attract him, he had better, on the whole, remain at home. But if he has been unable enough to come to the tropics of Asia, Africa, or America, he should leave, while his health is fairly good, before he has become a fossil, while he is yet young, and vigorous, before he takes up work of some kind, sufficient to keep him in the tropics.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 14th March, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBOURNE

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. [297]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [298]

CHINA SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [299]

LUZON SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSE from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [295]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the above Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS

Branch Manager & Underwriter.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [293]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the General Managers, Mr. F. J. ABBOTT will be in charge of the Company's business at this Port during my absence from the Colony on leave.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [290]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [247]

For Sale.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c., all of the best quality.

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE, CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES.

All from the best French pattern.

HOT SPRINGS AND SPAW.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1908. [291]

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, &c. for 1/-.

1,000 Comic Cards for 15/-.

English and Continental Actresses hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED parcel.

100 Cards for 1/- Value, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d each.

500 ASSORTED Cards for 20/-.

1 gross Jewelled Cards for 9/-.

Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

31 BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Leave Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Catalogue on "Defective Sight."—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 16, Nanking Road.

12, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 16, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1908.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD.

of

the

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

[295]

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOLS.

THE THIRD "PRIZE DAY."

The youngsters attending the Victoria British School, which is situated at Caroline Hill Road, were in great glee to-day, the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes. The little class room, which was artistically decorated with evergreen and bright coloured bunting, was well filled with interested spectators when His Excellency Sir Frederick Luard arrived. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. A. J. Hockings, Mr. J. A. Scutell, and was received by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. W. H. Williams, the head-master.

Among those present were—Dr. G. H. Balme, M.A., Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Hickling, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Mrs. Blanch, Mrs. Hocking, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Young Lee, Mrs. Stubbings, Mrs. and Miss Wilkie, Miss Taynton, Miss David, Miss Steele, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. and Miss Hosking, Mr. and Mrs. Silverstone, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, and others.

The proceedings opened with a little musical programme, which was carefully prepared by the management of the school, and there is this much to be said that each scholar did justice to his or her part.

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

This over, the Headmaster, Mr. W. H. Williams, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., presented the following report:

Attendance and Fees.—The school was open 177 times during the year, the low number being due to the fact that during the whole of February we were ordered to close for structural alterations; the temporary withdrawal of the young children, and the inattendances during the hottest summer months rendered it advisable to close during the whole of August and September, and to shorten the Christmas Holidays in proportion. We hope this arrangement will improve the average attendance for the year. The average attendances during 1907 (to the nearest unit) are—

January 53, March 50, April 46, May 44, July 38, October 41, November 46, December 46.

The highest number on the rolls at any one time was 59, and 71 pupils were admitted during the year.

To come in line with other schools under the department we closed our school year on December the 31st.

The total expenditure under salary and other charges amounted to \$6,165, and the total amount received in fees \$1,167.50, the net loss for maintenance being \$1,097.50. The average attendance was 45, so the net cost to the Government per child in average attendance per annum works out at \$121, a high figure compared with \$10.38, the maintenance cost for each scholar at Queen's College.

In my last report I impressed upon parents the desirability of leaving their boys for a longer period in our Upper School. I am glad to report that 12 boys remained in my 5th and 6th forms compared with 6 in the previous year. Our Upper School provides for the education of older boys, and the curriculum is adapted to prepare boys for a commercial or engineering career. Five of our old boys are now articled apprentices as engineers, three in England and two in H. M. Naval Yard in this Colony. Our fees are nominal and out of all proportion to the expense involved in carrying on this school, and it is reasonable to expect that English parents should avail themselves of the facilities offered so as to justify the increasing expenditure. Two of our boys, hardly 13 years of age, just able to write and cipher and with a superficial knowledge of shorthand, left school to accept tempting billets of \$50 per month as clerks, I regret to say, in Government offices. One has since returned to school and the other has already changed his vocation. It is not in the best interests of a boy to turn him out of school prematurely, and I would impress on parents the fact that in a day school of this kind it is only in the higher forms that a boy acquires the manners, conduct, and virtues, which, as well as learning, go to make him the man which his parents and teachers want him to be.

School Premises. Health.—The general health of the school has been most satisfactory. For three years we have had no cases of infectious disease, if we except the prevalence of malaria in this district, in the summer of 1906. Since then, the Public Works Department have taken steps to remove the swamps in the vicinity of the school, and to improve the drainage, so that fortunately we have had no ill effects during 1907.

The school has been comfortably full during the year and towards the end we had to re-quicken the loan of additional desks. We have been at a disadvantage in not having a suitable class room for our infants. We tried the experiment of partitioning the main room by means of a heavy curtain, but it was not a success.

In reply to several queries addressed to me by parents as to the location of the school and suggesting a position nearer the centre of the City, I take this opportunity of pointing out that we draw our pupils from an extensive area, and to the great majority, the school is advantageously situated, as only a very small minority come from the centre of the town and from Kowloon. The surroundings are particularly suitable for a school of this kind and it would be impossible to improve upon the present position.

School Examinations.—During the year I held monthly examinations of each class paying particular attention to mental arithmetic, and geography, which were so weak in 1906. As terminal reports on each child's work in every subject were sent to parents at Easter, Midsummer and Christmas I need only summarise class results for the year.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Fair in Class 1, Good in Class 2, Fair in Class 3, Very Good in Class 4.

Geography.—Improved in all classes. The practice of taking children out of class to

observe for themselves, and good results, with less cramming of uninteresting geographical facts. The object lesson in Classes 3 and 4 were all arranged.

Composition.—The shockingly bad grammar spoken and written by boys who were too wise, advanced enough to enter the Upper School, suggested the idea that we should introduce a graded composition starting at low stage. Classes 1 and 2, in the grammar and composition lessons we are using special Bright's way. Readers compiled by the best English authors, and in this way our younger pupils are encouraged to appreciate and imitate good models both in speaking and writing. At the examination in December, Class 4 wrote a very creditable composition and justified our experiment to remedy the cramped and stereotyped sentences which characterise the exercises of boys coming into the Upper School.

School Games.—School games have as usual been well patronised. We have had fixtures with all the Anglo-Chinese Schools in cricket and football. Being a school strictly for European children I think it desirable that our boys should be in touch with Chinese boys in matters of sport. In the Schools Football League we climbed from bottom place to four places higher. It was with much regret that for the season 1907-8 we had to withdraw from this league. The cessation of the Anglo-Chinese District Schools, and the formation of a minor competition for a cup presented for them alone, appeared to our Committee to defend the objects of an Inter-Schools' League and left us in the cold for want of suitable fixtures. The boys have also taken up hockey with keenness, but in this we can find no opponents so we have had to be satisfied with inter-form games. No difficulty appears to exist in teaching our pupils to swim, for during the summer months they all bathe regularly.

On Empire Day, May 29th, we held our first annual sports, the prizes for which were liberally contributed by parents and friends. We had no less than 25 events, and in each one we had large entries from boys and girls. While boys are naturally the keener in sport, the provision which is now being made for a new and larger playground by the removal of the large bamboo nursery below the school, should enable our girls to have a fairer share in our school games.

Cadet Corps.—The following is the report of the attendance of the Cadets at the Volunteer Camp 1907:—

"10 Cadets (8 from the Victoria School) attended camp for the last 3 days. They were instructed in Infantry Drill and Semaphore Signalling, and although their time in camp was very short they made a marked improvement in drill and attained a very fair standard of efficiency in semaphore signalling.

"As regards the latter, many could read and sent at quite a rapid rate, but were not sufficiently careful to form their letters quite accurately.

"There was no case of illness and their behaviour was perfectly satisfactory.

"I hope that the school will be able to send double the number of Cadets to the next Camp and that they will be able to attend for a period of not less than 6 days.

"(Sd.), A. J. THOMPSON (Capt.), Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.

"March 2nd, 1908"

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"I have to report that provision has been made in this year's estimates for the erection of a miniature Rifle Range and it only remains to decide upon a safe range, without having to go too far away from the school. Including recruits 18 boys now go on parade.

"I have to acknowledge the conscientious teaching and good work done by the staff, and also to express my thanks to parents from whom I have always received courtesy and kindness and practical support in the form of subscriptions and prizes for our Sports Fund.

The Inspector of Schools, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, visited the school on the 16th and 17th Dec. and made a thorough inspection of each class, pointing out the weak points and making useful suggestions which the teachers are acting upon. The results of his inspection will be sent to parents after publication in his Annual Report to the Government.

Our Prize List is a small one. In the Lower School prizes are given to the best all-round boy and girl of each class, and for good attendance, and in the Upper School for marked progress in any particular subject—not of necessity every subject. Our prize fund is provided by the Government and is small but sufficient for present needs. I have not invited parents to increase that fund so as to enable us to give everyone a prize. The few that are given have been well justified.

Mr. Williams concluded his report by asking his Excellency to address a few remarks to the scholars.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency said that during the past two months he had distributed prizes at many schools in the Colony. It was a very interesting task as it enabled him to get into touch with the masters and boys of each school.

To-day he was addressing the only school for British children in Hongkong, besides the one at Kowloon—a school which was second to none in importance in the Colony, a school for the children of our own race and Melville Silverstone.

Parents have already received detailed reports of their boys' work in each subject, and two subjects only need now be referred to in which we have modified the usual syllabus.

Hygiene.—The majority of the boys having satisfactorily passed the Government examination in the advanced stage, at the end of 1906, gaining 80% of the maximum marks, a course of lessons in elementary physiology and first aid to the injured was substituted for 1907.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Fair in Class 1, Good in Class 2, Fair in Class 3, Very Good in Class 4.

Geography.—Improved in all classes. The practice of taking children out of class to

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Upper School.

V.—Top Boy.—Ivan Gibson. Marked Progress.—Geo. Baker, Geo. Hobbs. Composition.—Randolph Scott.

VI.

Arithmetic Geo. Stokes. General Knowledge Geo. Hosking. General Proficiency M. McNeil. Mathematics M. Silverstone. Headmaster's Prize-Dux of school M. McNeil.

* Also obtained Oxf. Local Certificate.

SINGING EXAMINATION.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).

	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
EMPEROR OF CHINA	6,000	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th	Mar. 30th
LENNOX	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25th	April 23rd
EMPEROR OF INDIA	6,000	THURSDAY, Apr. 1st	April 27th
MONTEAGLE	6,161	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 16th
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 23th
GLENFARG	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., "MONTEAGLE,"

"LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and to QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,000 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence Line or New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

15

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MANILA Fo. Steamship On LOONGSANG* FRIDAY, 13th Mar. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE } FOOKSANG* FRIDAY, 13th Mar. 4 P.M.

& MOI } SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA KUTSANG* TUESDAY, 17th Mar. Noon.

MANILA YUEVSANG* FRIDAY, 20th Mar. 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kuttsang*, *Namwang* and *Yuehsang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Island Sea) returning via Kobo and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

10

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

CHEFOO	"	KALGAN	12th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"	HANGCHOW	12th " "
NIANGPO & SHANGHAI	"	LUCHOW	14th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"	TSINAN	14th " 5 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"	KWEIYANG	14th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"	HEUPEH	15th " 10 A.M.
MANILA	"	TAMING	17th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"	YUCHOW	17th " "
CEBU & ILOIO	"	KAIFOY	20th " "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through. Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Mar. at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 21st Mar. at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

SAINT PATRICK About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

102

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

SAINT PATRICK About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

103

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS REUNIS.

Round the World Line.

S.S. "CEYLAN," Capt. Jouan, due here on or about the 15th March, will be despatched a few days later.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO (Tientsin and Peking), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transhipment.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heater, Writing Table and Wardrobe, Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [143]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	19th Mar.
Susser	6,432	Shotton	9th Apr.
Kumarlet	6,232	Cowley	26th Mar.
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	19th Mar.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cool storage.

Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [142]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched about SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. [146]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

Captain Lancelin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. MILLET, AGENT.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [144]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE GREAT
POPULARITY

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

Consistent Excellence

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Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

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GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

merely excessive but absolutely preposterous. It is believed necessary that the Government should act as guardians of the tenderly-nurtured offspring of the elite of Eastern Wan-chai, a doctrine with which we totally and utterly disagree—then what about the others, the native children using the word in the abstract sense? Have they no special right to be considered by the educational authorities? Must they be compelled to tramp miles every day if they desire to obtain a modern elementary education, suitable to the station to which it has pleased the Lord to call them? while the children of the *ton* are provided with a school at their very door and out of the public purse. There may be a representative of the ratepayers at the Legislative Council board, but we fail to recollect any attempt on his part to have this anomalous state of affairs adjusted. If the distinguished and exclusive scions of Wan-chai's "great" had to pay the entire cost of their schooling at this rigidly-guarded institution, nothing could be said. The general public might look on with silent disapproval at the action of the Government in giving its imprimatur to the idea that no good thing can come out of Nazareth, that the native-born is as dirt beside the British-born infant, who has come to Hongkong because his father had seen an opportunity of compiling a competency in this far-away outpost of the Empire, but the general public would have but little right to animadvert on the question of the cost involved. When, however, we find that this highly-select establishment costs the Government the sum of \$5,000 per annum or \$11 per child in average attendance, all of which comes directly out of the public funds, can it be denied that the ratepayers have a clear and distinct right to protest? It may be said that the scholars have to pay fees, but what is \$1,167.50 out of the total expenditure of \$6,165, more especially when that money is directed to the cultivation of class distinctions in one of the most cosmopolitan Colonies under the British Crown? The principle that what is good for one child of British parentage is not good enough for that of another hailing from the homeland is vicious enough in itself, when supported by the Government, but why should the native-born ratepayer be penalised for his neglect to have his offspring born on the sacred shores of the British Isles? That is the point we desire to emphasise with all the force at our command. Then, again, see how a considerate educational authority pander to the delicate constitution of this extremely exclusive section of the community. The school was closed during the whole month of February last year for structural alterations: August and September were two full months of holiday, and there were besides all the other holidays which delight the heart of budding youth. The school was open only 177 times during the year, less than six months in fact, yet a benevolent Government views with apparent complacency the fact that \$5,000 is annually pinched from the pocket of the ratepayers for the benefit of some two score pupils of high degree. The thing is a travesty of fair play and equity. Is it not the boast of the Government that all the subjects of the British Crown are treated alike? If so the arrangement which excludes all but British-born scholars from Victoria British school is anomalous and indefensible. It is a direct slight on those who form the majority of the Colony's population. As it is, the fees payable are a hard burden on the ardent ratepayer who seeks to equip his children with an education which will lift them to a higher place than he himself occupies. Then why should that burden be unnecessarily increased by a matter of \$5,000—the sum is actually \$4,997.50—simply because a few individuals are regarded, apparently, as of more importance to the welfare of the Colony than the rest of their fellows? If the children of the remainder of the people in Wan-chai can walk to Queen's College, or wherever they fancy they can obtain a suitable elementary education, then the British-born can do the same and save the taxpayers the sum of \$5,000 per annum. But this question of the allocation of large amounts from the public treasury towards the establishment of a select academy is on a par with half a hundred other measures adopted by the Government. It is a case of the "underdog" over again. And what about the Kowloon British School? How does the proportion of the money spent by the Government towards the education of the officially-elect to the fees paid compare with Victoria British School? We understand that pupils actually come from Kowloon to Causeway Bay every day to attend the Victoria British School. That should dispose of the suggestion that children cannot be trusted by themselves to travel through the crowded city, but it certainly does not speak well for Kowloon, unless, maybe, it occurs that the school on the peninsula is overcrowded. The Governor in his speech to-day dwelt on the advantages offered by the Hongkong Technical Institute, which is another name for the evening classes at Queen's College. While we entirely believe in the value of that institution, we can only submit that if youths of 14 or thereabouts are considered fit to attend the night school in a branch

of knowledge then children of a less tender age— even if they are British-born, might well be considered fit to attend the day classes at that seat of learning. We do not ask that all this money, amounting to \$6,165, was spent on, believing thoroughly that good and solid reasons would be forthcoming in answer to the question. But it is this \$5,000 coming directly out of the ratepayers' pockets that sticks in the gizzard, and makes us wonder whether the Colony will get anything like an adequate or reasonable or any return for its money. That the Government should voluntarily pay over £11 per annum for every pupil who puts in six months or less at the Victoria British School is, as we said before, preposterous, particularly when we remember that it is done at the expense of the very people whose right of equal consideration and participation in the educational and other advantages offered by the Government of the Colony is calmly ignored. It certainly does not speak well for that magnanimity and fairness which should be the distinguishing characteristics of the Government of every British Colony and of the Government of Hongkong in particular.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE fourth monthly cross country run will take place on Sunday next starting at 3.30 from the Golf Club, Happy Valley, and running up to the Tunnel outlet Bowen Road, thence to the 600 yard range at Tai Hing down to Tai Hing Village and then to the finish at the Royal Yacht Club. Competitors will choose their own course between the points mentioned.

A CHINESE woman, who attempted to commit suicide at Yau-ma-te about a month ago, by cutting her throat with a knife, was called upon to give an explanation at the Police Court, to-day. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that she attempted to take her life because she had had a quarrel with her husband. The magistrate (Mr. Gompertz) bound her over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for a year.

A MAN named Erekiel was arrested by the police yesterday on a charge of stealing \$1,100 from a shopkeeper residing at 17, Queen's Street on the 26th February. Accused, it is alleged, called at the shop to purchase some leather. When the shopkeeper turned his back to procure the stuff accused, the report says, stretched across the counter and from the safe removed a roll of eleven \$100 bills. He was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was charged at the Police Court, to-day, and remanded.

AT the Supreme Court, this morning, the Union Trading Company brought an action against the On Lok Company, agents for the Connaught Aerated Water Company, to recover \$780.88 for goods sold and delivered. The claim was for aerated water bottles supplied to the defendants. This the defendants admitted, but they maintained that plaintiffs had not adhered to the contract, as the Chinese characters on the bottles were upside down. A verdict for the defendants was entered. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkeson and Grist, for the defendants.

THE Shanghai Mercury says:—It is with regret that we have to state that Mr. J. A. Ballard, head of the firm of Messrs. Ballard and Hunter, is seriously ill from an attack of diabetes. On the morning of Saturday, 22nd February, when about to start to his office, and whilst at the top of the stairs, he had an attack of coma and fell from the top to the bottom of the stair. He was taken up to his room and his medical attendant sent for, who ordered him to the Nursing Home, where he has been ever since in a semi-unconscious state. Mrs. Ballard having been telegraphed for, left London on the 27th Feb. on her way to China via Siberia and is expected to arrive here about the 15th Inst. Mr. A. O. Hunter will shortly leave London for China.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Nam Pak Hong Guild	\$200
Brown Jones & Co.	25
Lai Lau Shu (A Patient)	20
Tai Sons & Co.	15
Hon Mr. F. W. Brown	10
F. X. I. Almada e Castro	10
L. F. Cooke	10
Robinson Piano Co.	10
Norbrorup Co.	10
The Pharmacy	10
Lafosse Knox	10
G. C. Maxon	10
A. G. Gordon	10
Percy Smith & Sethi	10
P. F. Palati	10
Wong Po Chun	10
A. Rodger	10
G. A. Shaw	10
G. Fenwick & Co.	10
A. G. Romano	10
G. J. B. Sayer	10
Cruz Busto & Co.	10
Phitakos B. Petit & Co.	10
Pattell & Co	10
R. Marten	10
G. L. Tomlin	5
Sorabjee D. Seina	5

FOOTBALL

3RD ROUND HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION

Next Saturday the Hongkong Football Club will play their 3rd round in the above competition against the G. Co. Middlesex Regt. The team selected to represent the Club is as follows:—Goal: F. H. Kow; Backs: T. F. Attcock and E. Humphreys; Halves: L. J. Whibbs, J. Hall and A. Gregory; Forwards: W. H. Wilson (MacGillivray), G. Baker, R. P. Turner and J. Mead. Referee: Light Mulligan.

THE TATSU MARU.

CANTON VICEROY'S WARNINGS

DEPARTURE OF WITNESSES FOR PEKING

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 10th March, 1908.

The interest in the *Tatsu Maru* case is so very general that all the vernacular journals are exhibiting unwonted energy in reporting news concerning the case, while at the same time the editorial columns of the Chinese press have been largely filled almost daily with comments touching the international aspect of the affair.

By order of H. E. the Viceroy, yesterday, the magistrates of the districts of Nanchang and Panyu sent for the editors of the different native newspapers to their yamen and warned them not to report too criticisingly in their columns concerning the question at issue, as it is one of great importance and no extraneous matter should be introduced in its discussions. H. E. has also warned the officials of the various departments in connection with the Canton branch of the Imperial Telegraph Administration not to make known any telegraphic messages affecting the case, that are being frequently transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and to the Central Government, and vice versa.

Mr. Bowley denied that the charge was vague.

Mr. Morrell—It is definite in itself, but it does not show what my client is charged with.

Mr. Bowley proceeded to argue that the charge explained everything.

Mr. Morrell—I have a copy of the charge, which was taken from the charge sheet.

Mr. Bowley—I did not frame that charge on the charge sheet.

Mr. Morrell—What I want to know is whether my client is charged under the common law or under the statute. The charge does not come under the common law, and if it comes under the statute then it does not apply to this Colony. Therefore there is no offence, and the defendant should be discharged.

The Court—I will not do that.

Mr. Morrell—It is definite in itself, but it does not show what my client is charged with. He wanted to know under what section the man was charged.

Mr. Bowley—You will hear in the evidence.

Mr. Morrell—Evidence is not a charge, I am entitled to know.

The Court—I will reserve this point, and proceed with the case.

Mr. Morrell—if my friend refuses to specify the charge I cannot go on.

Mr. Bowley—These points are for the judge to decide.

The Court—It is not. I am not going blindfolded into any matter. These points must be settled here.

Mr. Bowley—I will show that there is a prima facie case against the defendant.

Mr. Morrell—Yes, or some other punishable offence. He then proceeded at some length to argue on the main document, saying that it did not show that he was properly sworn to, and that "accused did not understand what was being said to him at the time he signed that document." "A man can be able to translate in French or in German," he concluded, "but it does not show that he is able to interpret." This was exactly the point. The man who translated the document was the Court interpreter, not the translator.

After further argument, the points were reserved, and the case continued.

THE TATSU MARU.

INTERESTING POINTS RAISED

Several interesting points were raised by Mr. G. E. Morell at the Magistracy, this afternoon, during the hearing of one of the many cases. Mr. Morell, who appeared for the accused, caused a stir by asking for the discharge of the man on the ground that the document, under which he is alleged to have committed the injury was not taken before a sworn interpreter, but before a translator, and that the document did not show that the oath was properly administered.

These points were raised when Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, asked that the Court interpreter be recalled. Mr. Morell objected to any such procedure. He objected to the case proceeding, too, because, he said, he did not know what his client was charged with—whether he was charged under the common law, or under the statute—and therefore he could not plead.

Mr. Bowley stated that the accused had already pleaded. The charge was clear enough. Mr. Morell—it is not. The charge is vague.

The Court thought so too.

Mr. Bowley denied that the charge was vague.

Mr. Morrell—it is definite in itself, but it does not show what my client is charged with.

Yesterday afternoon, Captain Ng King-wing of the Chinese gunboat *Po Puk*, and Wei-yuan-Wong and others who were connected with the arrest of the Japanese steamer, left here to proceed to Peking to attend an inquiry to be held by the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to procure evidence justifying the arrest.

REPORTED SALE.

In reference to the report from Canton that the *Tatsu Maru* and cargo would be sold next week, a representative of this paper had a conversation with the manager of Messrs. Ataka & Co., agents in Hongkong for the owners of the steamer, to-day. His firm had had no formal notice either from the Customs or the Provincial authorities at Canton of any intention to put the steamer and cargo up for sale next week as rumoured. In the opinion of Messrs. Ataka & Co., they did not think such a decision had been arrived at. Had that been the case, the owners or the Japanese Consul at Canton would have had official intimation of the fact. They are informed that their Consular representative in Canton was in receipt, yesterday, from the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokio, of a long telegraphic despatch to which Mr. Ueno has replied. The contents of the official messages are, at the present stage of the negotiations, of a strictly confidential character and are not therefore available for publication.

PRETEXTS FOR WAR.

In a leading article under the above caption, the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the subject:—Relations between China and Japan are now rather a minister appearance. There is the Chientao question, in itself a matter of serious difference: there are several others connected with the situation in Manchuria, and covering matters as wide apart as the building of railways, the exploitation of mines, and the opening of custom stations. Lastly there is the *Tatsu Maru* affair. Either of these might be made a pretext for war if Japan were so inclined. Either might be so clumsily handled by the Chinese officials as to give that pretext no doubtful form. In connection with the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the gun-carrying ship, it cannot be forgotten that it was the hauling down of the British flag on the *Arrow* which was the ostensible cause of the so-called *Arrow* war. Everybody now knows, and is well informed when that the *Arrow* case was but the last straw. It provided a plausible reason for a forcible settlement of many outstanding questions. Now experience should have taught China the grave error of allowing questions to pile up one on the other. Peking on Ossu, until patience becomes exhausted and the outburst comes over some trivial matter which two sensible men could satisfactorily settle in an hour or two.

We hope that China will carefully avoid giving Japan any pretext for action other than diplomatic. How the *Tatsu Maru* question is handled will be an excellent test as to the attitude of the two states. A vast deal has been said already respecting it, but as far as we have not heard of any independent examination of its rights and wrongs. It is asserted on one side that the vessel was in Chinese waters when she was seized, but this is denied on the other. What is apparently admitted is that she was carrying arms. Now it seems to reasonable that the destination of these arms could be ascertained beyond any reasonable doubt. If it can be proved that they were consigned to some responsible firm in the ordinary course of legal business, then China must pay damages. If they were not so sent, then Japan has nothing to say in the matter, and if she takes advantage of the occasion to bully, she will condemn herself in the face of the whole world. What is wanted, therefore, is an independent examination into the facts. If China demands this, and Japan refuses, by that refusal she will put herself in the wrong. For any technical error in the pulling down of the flag an ample apology should at once be forthcoming from China. A very few hours' investigation by competent men would settle the matter of right and wrong, and then if China is wrong she would be mulcted in damages, and if Japan, the ship and its cargo should be confiscated. Prosecution of the case is insufficient data to be depended on.

All that is wanted is a compromise.

COMMERCIAL TOUR.

Tao-tai Wong Shiu-ping, formerly vice-president of the Canton-Hawke's Company, will leave shortly for Hongkong en route for the Straits Settlements to investigate the condition of commerce there.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

DEAR RICE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 9th March.

Owing to the high price of rice the authorities are devising means to raise funds in order to effect the disposal of rice at cheap prices to the general public as was done last year by importing the rice direct from Annam. Yesterday the Kwang-chow Prefect Chan, together with the two magistrates of Nanchang and Panyu, called at the Canton Chinese General Chamber of Commerce where they were engaged in consultation with the representatives of that body and the leading members of the gentry and merchants for some time over the question. A sum of nearly \$10,000 has been got ready for the purpose and a committee was appointed in the presence of the above officials to carry out the relief measures which will commence on the 2nd day of the 3rd moon. Four marts of large dimensions of different points in the city will again be erected as was the case last year. It is to be hoped that this beneficial action to relieve the people from famine will be carried out with success.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$250,000}	\$2,800,387	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	51 1/2 { \$695 sellers London £75.10/-	
National Bank of China, Limited	10,925	£7	£6	{ £127,35 \$300,000}	£71,293	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903	51 1/2	
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	none	£20 for 1906	51 1/2	£240	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,042	Final of 7/6 per share making in all £5/- for 1906—Tls. 2.65	6 1/2	Tls. 34 sellers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£250	£100	{ \$1,500,000 \$210,058 \$401,919 £125,000 Tls. 48,042	£1,400,400	Final of £2 making £42 for 1905 and Interim of £3 for 1906	5 1/2	£850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	4,000	£100	£50	{ \$125,467 \$817,025 \$850,000 \$150,115 \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$13,863	£394,520	£1/- for year ending 31.12. 5 .....	...	£152 £160 buyers
Do. do. (new)	4,000	£100	£60					
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£20	{ \$1,500,000 \$146,007 \$13,863	£72,432	£6 and bonus £2 for 1906	9 1/2	£89 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	£50	£1,323,941	£428,017	£27 in 1906	8 1/2	£305 ex div.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£25	{ \$7,000 \$264,618 \$66,088 \$250,000	£365	£1 for 1906 .....	...	£13
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	Nil.		£4 for year ending 30.12.07	10 1/2	£40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	9,000	£15	£15	{ \$175,000 \$25,479 \$20,000 £60,000 £270,000	£16,437	£1/- or 2nd half-year making in all £2/- for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2	£28
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£43,694	£/- for 1906 @ ex 2/28—£1.24 per share	31 1/2	£39 £37	
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5					
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,872 £100,000 £1,871	Tls. 13,377	Interim of Tls. 1/- for account 1907	12 1/2	Tls. 47
(Preference)	200,000	£1	£1	£1,871	£172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	11 1/2	Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£1,925	£137	£1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2	£45/- £45 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£5	Tls. 98,000	£1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2	£45 buyers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 62,000 Tls. 51,200 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2	Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	£450,000	£9,218	48 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	£110
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	none		£3 for 1907	5 1/2	£15 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,000,000	Tls. 8,035	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	5 1/2	Tls. 80 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £64,398	Tls. 11,550	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2	Tls. 15 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1/10	£4,873	Tls. 11,358	No. 12 of 1/-=48 rents .....	...	£38
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	£14,124	£10,335	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	£74
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000 123,152 \$30,000	£3,047	Interim of £2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2	£55 old £55 new
Do. do. (new)	20,000	£50	£50	£1,000,000				
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	{ £50,000 \$50,000	£441,442	Final of £4 making £8 for 1907	8 1/2	£60 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	£5,10,459	Interim of Tls. 2/- for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2	Tls. 80 sa. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,00,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2	Tls. 2111 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 Tls. 3,388 \$10,000 19,178	Tls. 6,105	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 1/2	Tls. 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	£1,000	£24 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2	£225 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,133	£15	£15	£64,975	£1.80 for 1906	13 1/2	£14 sellers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	£1,000,000	1252	£100 ex div.		
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	£250,000	£34,915	£100		
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	15,000	£10	£10	£217,425	£4,621	£100 buyers		
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	none	1653	£25		
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 £1,15,170,000	Tls. 107,517	£1.4 for 1907	7 1/2	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	none	£1,541	Final of £2.10 making in all £4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2	£49
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 £23,276	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2	Tls. 54
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	12,500	£10	£10	£60,000	£14,469	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2	£19
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	none	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2) .....	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Lacu-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 8	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,00,663	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	...	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£2/6	£2/6	£1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 19.6	9 1/2	£76
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	none	Nil.	£1 for 1904 .....	...	£11 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£10,000	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 .....	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	none		60 cents for year ended 18.2.06 .....	...	16 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	£10	£10	£10,000		80 cents for 1907	9 1/2	19 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	£10,000			...	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7/6	£6	£1,000	£1,974	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2	£17
Green Island Cement Company, Ltd. (new)	400,000	£10	£10	£1,000	£10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2	£111 1/2 sellers
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	£186,000	£15,002	£24 for year ending 28.2.07	0 1/2	£23 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	£2,953	1/2 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2	£71 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£15	£15	£12,000	£4,578	Final of £1.5 making in all £1.10 for 1907	8 1/2	£225 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	£10,000	£4,212	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2	£26 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	£1,547,500	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 2/- for 1907	8 1/2	Tls. 420 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	none	£4,655	£1 per share for period from 10th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 1/2	£13
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	£10	£10	£1,00,000	Nil.	None .....	...	£2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	£1,00,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3/- for account 1907 .....	...	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,00,000	Tls. 67,123			